with our colleagues at the conference, every practical proposition suggested to insure a wider ase of silver as currency, they are on no account to give any pledge that may interfere with the complete freedom of action of the government or India in respect to any measure affecting the currency of India it might desire to adopt.

In view of this announcement at the conference, the action of the Indian government to-day was not altogether a surprise to the treasury officials, though what its effect may be on the future action of the United States cannot be accurately gauged. Information obtained from the Treasury Department shows that the world's product of silver during the last fiscal year was 152,000,000 ounces, of which the United States purchased 51,000,000 ounces outside of the silver used in the arts, which is estimated at about 7,000,000 onnces. The consumption by India was 45,000,000 ounces, which was coined. This makes the United States and India combined use 106,000,000 ounces of silver, purchased last year, leaving 46,000,000 ounces of silver for use in the arts in the other countries of the world.

The highest price ever attained by silver in the United States was at the time of the passage of the Bland silver bill, Feb. 28, 1878, when the price was \$1.22 per ounce. The silver dollar was then worth 93 cents. At no period since then has the silver dollar been worth so much. When the Sherman act went into effect, August, 1890, there was a spurt in the price of silver and it went up to \$1.25 per ounce. In the time between the passage of the Bland law in 1878 and the passage of the Sherman law in 1890 silver went to 92 cents per ounce, which was a maximum price during that period. Since August, 1890, the price has gradually declined, with fluctuations, until to-day it has reached the lowest point on record. At to-day's price of 79c per fine ounce the silver dollar is worth 60% c as bullion. Since 1835 India has coined silver free. During the last calendar year the Indian government coined 46,000,000 ounces. Since the passage of the Bland and Sherman acts the United States have coined 426,000,000 dollars of silver. Of the amount of silver purchased under the Sherman act, 127,000,000 ounces remain uncoined in the vaults of the treas-

Treasury officials opposed to the free coinage of silver, while admitting that this radical action by India will temporarily result to her disadvantage, believe that with a rich soil and 250,000,000 people fairly productive, after the reaction is over India will recover from the shock. It is pointed out that her exports of merchandise and cereals largely exceed her imports, and now that the value of the rupes, the current money of the country, is definitely fixed at one shilling and four pence (32 cents in our money), the loss which she has suffered heretofore in the fluctuations in value of the rupee, will be done away with, and by many it is believed that the large hoardings of gold known to exist in India will soon begin to be brought from their hiding places and be converted into coin. During the last fifty years the net imports of gold into India aggregated about \$800,000,000. In a report made to the Fiftieth Congress by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., upon the present status of bimetallism in Europe, touching upon the import of gold into British India, he says:

Of the import of gold a very small amount has been coined into domestic coin. The total coinage for the fifty years since 1835 amounts to no more than 2,352,399 rupees; the rest of the gold -about 1,276,000,000 rupees-has been used for ornament or has been hoarded in the form of British and Australian sovereigns by the richer natives and in the treasuries of Indian princes. The gold that once has flowed to India is lost almost without exception, to trade. The natives are careful watchers of the builion market, and have not failed to note that in recent times the value of silver at the bazars has become less as compared with gold. Ornaments and hoards of silver are less highly prized than in former years. In India, as elsewhere, gold is taking the

These views, of course, represent only the anti-milver side of the question. The suddenness of the springing of this action has hardly yet given the silver advocates time to be heard. Senator Stewart is at the present time almost the only prominent silver man in Washington. There is no question that this matter will come up for extended discussion in the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. All the members except Secretary Gresham are in the city. The market price of silver to-day

reached the lowest point in the his tory of the product. On Saturday the London price, which guides the Director of the Mint in his purchases for the government, was 3712 pence, or about 81.8 cents in this country. The price this merning in London was 36 pence, or about 78.8 cents in New York, a drop of three points. The cause of this depression was assigned by Mr. Preston, acting Director of the Mint, as due to the fact that India, one of the largest silver-consuming countries, has closed her mints to free coinage of the white metal.

The free-coinage men will open headquarters in a few days for the purpose of the dissemination of free-silver literature and the assignment of speakers to advocate the cause in the Western and Southern States. They intend to make a hot fight for the

Views of New York Silver Dealers.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The cessation of the free comage of silver by the government of India was a fruitful source of conversation among financiers to-day. Business was resumed this morning with a general feeling of depression growing out of a combination of unfavorable circumstances. Fresh failures from various parts of the country and stringent money were a good foundation for the announcement of the stoppage of the Indian silver mints. A prominent banker, who is also one of the heaviest silver-bullion dealers on Wall street, said to a reporter when the announcement came: "It is a crushing blow to silver. The effect will be paralyzing upon whole silver market and I think settlement of the silver question in this country is now at hand. The basis of the currency of India is silver. The mints have been open for coinage and such immense quantities of silver have been presented by private parties and the circulation of silver became so great that the price of the Indan rupee has been declinging steadily for a mouth. This has brought about the suspension of free comage. It has been done by the officical class of the country. Their

preciation in value." Still another large bullion shipper had this to say: "I do not see how the action of the Indian government, in closing the mints, will much diminish the demand for silver in India. India is a creditor country, and I do not see how her balance of trade is to be settled save in the old way-by imports of silver. If the mints are closed to private persons, then the government will have to import silver for comage purposes in place of private parties. The only possible way in which India's demand for silver would be lessened would be by the cessation of the expansion of her exports in consequence of the low prices of silver. Last year the excessively low price of silver made the total imports by India, China and the Straits very much larger than the average of previous years, and, so far this year, the imports by these three countries are shead of last year. The government will be compelled to do as the Indian banks do, namely, buy silver in the market at

pay is in the Indian rupee and they were

beginning to suffer seriously from its de-

At the subtreasury the payment of the interest on the United States fourper-cent, bonds, due July 1, began to-day. Over \$1,000,000 was paid out before the close of banking hours. The prepayment of the interest will, it is said, have a very beneficial effect, as the money paid out this week would all be returned into circulation and be available again by July 1. "But," as one bank president put it, "al though the boil has burst, the sore place will not be thoroughly bealed until after the Sherman silver law has been repealed. and the sooner President Cleveland calls Congress together for that purpose the bet-

During the day the highest rate quoted for money was 40 per cent. At 2 o'clock it was offered at 8 per cent. The high rate, lowever, caused many holdings of stocks. to it was said, to be thrown overboard, brokers not caring to carry them for their customers. Telegraphic transfers of \$120,000 to San Francisco were made through the subtreasury to-day. After the close of business application was reneived for a transfer of \$25,000. In addition \$250,000 in currency was sent by registered letter and express to the Pacific coast. Clearing house certificates to the amount of \$400,000 were issued to-day.

Want the Sherman Act Repealed,

CHICAGO, June 26 .- The following telegram, signed by thirty-eight of the leading business houses of Chicago, was sent to | cut in prices.

President Cleveland: Believing that the Sherman silver bill is one of the most important factors contributing to the present depressed condition of the national class of thances, it is our earnest request that the mat-

ter be discussed at the Cabinet meeting next convening. In our opinion the immediate repeal of this law would do more to restore confidence than any one thing, and, believing it to be a question of national importance, we beseech your favorable consideration.

It is stated this evening that pro minent merchants in Grand Rapids, Detroit, St. Louis and St. Paul have been requested to take similar action at once.

Feeling in Colorado. DENVER, Col., June 26 .- The unprecedented decline in the price of silver to-day has created some apprehensions in Colorado, Mr. David H. Moffatt, the largest mine owner in the State, said this evening: "The situation is exceedingly grave. I have wired for all my managers to come to Denver at once. Seventy-seven-cent silver mined by men paid \$3 a day means a loss to the owner who has not a fabulously rich mine. My idea is to propose to the men in my employ that instead of paying \$3 a day they should be satisfied with twothirds that sum until silver shall return to a fairly reasonable price. If they do not accept such a proposition I shall be compelled to shut down all my properties."

The loss that will be involved by the closing down of the hundreds of mines in this State, which are directly allied with coal mines and smelters, and the loss to railroads and other industries for one year will run into the hundreds of millions of

Senator Wolcott said: "If an extra session of Congress should be called to-day the Sherman law would not be repealed. If we suffer the disaster entailed to Great Britain is worse, and a continued fall in the price of silver must force some international agreement. Meanwhile, it is to be remembered that silver is in no wise responsible for the present unfortunate condition of affairs. There are two causes leading to the present trouble. First, English colonial losses, which have compelled holders to realize on American se urities; second, that we buy more than we sell.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

Malicious Rumors Cause the Queen City, of Buffalo, to Close Its Doors,

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26-The Queen City Bank, which opened its doors for business May 2, 1892, with a capital stock of \$600,000, closed them at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and posted the following notice: On account of a heavy withdrawal this morning upon our cash resources, caused by false statements regarding the condition of the bank, we deem it necessary to suspend business for the present until we can realize upon our own re-

sources, which are abundantly ample to secure

The suspension was not entirely a surprise, for it was foreshadowed by rumors on Saturday. This fact, however, helped to hasten the suspension, for when the bank opened, this morning, there was a steady run by depositors, who by noon had depleted the cash resources, and nothing was left but to close the doors. Mr. J. Adam, the second vice president, made the following statement: "The entire capital of the bank, \$500,000, stands between the depositors and any loss. There is nearly \$100,000 in undivided profits, which will be more than ample to cover any loss. Depositors will not lose a penny. The suspension was all caused by false, I might say malicious, statements that have been made. At 1:15 o'clock this afternoon we expected to get through the day, and at that hour several large depositors withdrew their money, and we were hopelessly crippled for the time being. We had over \$80,000 on deposit in the savings banks, but

we could not get it." Following is a statement of the bank's condition as it appeared on the opening this morning: Assets-Loans and discounts, \$1,872,292.41; bonds and premiums. \$1,100; cash on hand, \$84,686.21; cash with banks. \$92,722.93; furniture and fixtures. \$20,000; total, \$2,068,8/1.55. Liabilities-Capital, \$600,000; surplus and profits, \$93,-

895.79; deposits, \$1,222,709.26; rediscounts, \$152,696.50; total, \$2,068,801.55. From the statement issued it is shown that in the three weeks from June 1 to the present date the withdrawal of deposits aggregated over \$350,000, too great a drain in the present stringency of the money market for almost any bank to stand. The Clearing House Association met this afternoon and decided to stand by all its members and render whatever assistance may be necessary in the event of their becoming embarrassed.

Bank Failure at Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS, June 26. - The Bank of New England suspended payment this morning, temporarily at least. Since the failure of the State Bank, Thursday, there has been a steady withdrawal of deposits. A. J. Blethen, the president of the bank, says it has considerable money tied up by the Chicago failures. Every depositor, he adds, will be paid in full, as the stockholders will suffer instead of the depositors if the bank does not resume. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000; surplus, \$12 .-000; undivided profits, \$4,000. The Chemical National, of Chicago, which recently failed, was the bank's Chicago correspondent. The bank had cash available of \$64,000 on May 4, the time of the last report, but its liabilities were \$200,000, and assets somewhat in excess of that amount.

Small Banks Embarrassed. TOPEKA, Kan., June 26 .- The Bank of Ness City has been closed by State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal after an unsuccessful attempt to raise money among its Eastern stockholders to tide it over its present difficulties. This bank, which had a capital stock of \$40,000, had \$31,300 deposits, and when the bank commissioner took charge it had just \$88.15 cash on hand. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says the bank. was loaded down with real estate. PORT ANGELES, Wash., June 26.-The First National Bank suspended to-day temporarily. Assets, \$142,000; liabilities, \$85,-000; due depositors, \$82,000. The bank ex-

pects to resume in a short time. WILMINGTON, O., June 26,-The Sabina Bank, a private institution of this county, has suspended. It had a capital of about \$25,000. Isaac Lewis, a farmer, was pres-

Other Business Troubles. CINCINNATI, O., June 26 .- At Hamilton,

O., at 7 o'clock, this evening, Louis Snider's Sons, in the Probate Court, made an assignment to C. M. Harding, of Franklin, and George B. Parmle, of Hamilton, of their four great paper mills jat Hamilton, of their real estate in Butler county, and of their great paper warehouse, with contents, in Cincinnata. Their assets are over a million dollars, of which \$250,000 is debts due them and considered good. Their total habilities are less than \$300,000. It is estimated that liquidation by a forced sale would leave them \$450,000. Their assignment is due to the fact that they were unable to borrow from the banks to-day the sum of \$7,000. It is a very old, well-estab-

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.-To-day the firm of S. & G. Gump, extensive dealers in art goods, made an assignment. Liabilities, \$140,000; assets, \$100 000. The failure is attributed to the stringency in the money

CHESTER, Pa., June 26,-The Crum Creek Iron and Steel Company has made an assignment. Liabilities about \$120,000; assets, including capital stock, \$119,000. About \$10,000 of the assets are worthless. NEW YORK, June 26,-Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Cone, Brooklyn, this morning appointed Major Edward Duffy receiver for the Mutual Brewing Company at College Point.

GALLIPOLIS, O., June 26. - The Carl Coal Works at Carlton, this county, made an assignment this morning. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets, \$7,000.

NEW YORK, June 26.-Mann Brothers, clothing, at Nos. 314 to 318 Broadway, today confessed judgment for \$55,000; liabilities. \$300,000. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 26.-Huske &

Draper, retail dry-goods merchants, assigned to-day with preferences.

Wages Cut 50 Per Cent. STEUBENVILLE, O., June 26.-The kiln pipe setters in the sewer-pipe works at Toronto have been notified of a 50 per cent. reduction in wages, taking effect July 1. A general strike might follow were it not for a statement of the manufacturers that they were forced to retrench in expenses because of the low price of pipe or shut down. Other workmen are looking for a

"ADMIRAL."

The only cigarette recognized by the better class of consumers. "Admiral" not made by a

SEVENTEEN-INNING GAME

New York and Cincinnati Play Until Dark and Quit with the Score 5 to 5.

Other League Ball Contests-Sea and Sonno Stakes Won by Ajax-Past Time at the Washington Park Track.

· LEAGUE BALL GAMES. New York and Cincinnati Play Seventeen

Innings and Quit with a Tie Score. CINCINNATI, O., June 26.—The New York and Cincinnati teams played a record breaking seventeen-inning game. It was after 7 o'clock when darkness stopped the play. New York tied the score in the ninth inning, and in the thirteenth and sixteenth innings gained one run, but each time the Reds scored likewise. Attendance, 2,100.

Cincinnati...1 11000000000010010-5 13 New York ... 0 0000100200010010-5 16 3 Batteries-Sullivan, Chamberlain and Murphy; Rusie and Mulligan.

Results of other League games follow: At Cleveland-(Attendance, 2,300.) Cleveland...0 0 2 0 0 0 5 1 0 0-8 11 4 Washington 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 11 2 Batteries-Young and O'Connor; Esper and

At St. Louis-(Attendance, 1,633.) St. Louis....0 5 0 0 1 0 1 0 *-7 9 4 Baltimore...0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1-5 7 5 Batteries-Breitenstein and Peitz; Robinson At Pillsburg-(Attendance, 2,300.) . H. E.

Philadelp'a..0 0 0 2 0 0 7 0 4-13 15 Batteries-Killen and Miller; Weyhing and At Chicago-(Attendance, 2,400.) Chicago......1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 9 1 Brooklyn....2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 -4 7 2 Batteries-Hutchinson, Kittridge and Dungan;

Pittsburg.... 1 0 0 0 3 2 3 0 0- 916 6

Kennedy and Kinslow. At Louisville-(Attendance, 1,000.) Louisville....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-4 7 2 Boston0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1-510 1 Batteries-Stratton and Grim; Nichols and

Elwood, 33; Alexandria, 8. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., June 26,-The game of ball here last evening, between Elwood and Alexandria, was a one-sided affair, as the Alexandria team did not make any show at all and the crowd of spectators was disgusted. The score stood 33 to 8 in favor of the Elwood team, which has so far lost but one game this sesson, and that one when they played the Shamrocks of Cincinnati. Hundreds of dollars changed hands at the ball grounds over the result of the game,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, June 26. - The first game in the world's fair intercollegiate baseball tournament was played this afternoon between the teams representing the University of Virginia and the University of Illinois. Quite a crowd witnessed the game; among the most prominent was Governor McKinley, of Ohio. The Virginians won quite handily by a score of 7 to 11.

Intercollegiate Tournament,

SEA AND SOUND STAKES.

The Principal Event at Sheepshead Bay Won by Ajax, the Favorite. SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 26 .- "Snapper"

Garrison, who rode Boundless to victory in the great American Derby, was the center of an admiring group at this track to-day. The second race was the Sea and Sound stakes. It was won in the easiest possible fashion by the favorite, Ajax. Results: First Race-Futurity course. Major Daly first, Lizetta second, Skeddadle third.

Second Race-The Sea and Sound stakes; one and one-eighth mile. Ajax first, Comanche second, Rainbow third. Time, 1:59, Third Race-One and one-eighth mile. Mars first, Kilkenny second, Saragossa third. Time, 1:57 1/5.

Fourth Race-One mile. Deception first. Sir Arthur second, Bess McDuff third. Time. 1:45 3/5. Fifth Race-One-half mile. Flirt first, Faustina colt second, Miss Galop third. Sixth Race-Spring Turf selling stakes; aix turiones. Figaro first, J. P. B. second

Josie third. Time, 1:19. Fast Time at Washington Park, CHICAGO, June. 26.—Six thousand people attended to-day's races at Washington Park. The weather was perfect and the track lightning fast. Seventeen two-yearolds got off to a straggling start in the first race, with Black Hawk leading. Near the wire Henry, the half breed which has been running at Hawthorne, came forward and won in almost record time. La Belle's second was a good performance. Shadow led all the way in the second, closely pursued by the outsider, Mockahi, who nearly tired her out, but the mile was made in 1:401/2 Ernest Race carried the top weight and beat a good field in the nine furlong race. his finish with Ormie being thrilling Ernest Race pulled up so lame he will probably not race again. Covington rode a very slovenly finish on Sunshine Whisky in the last race, and allowed Tarai on Pessara to beat him by a nose. The purses

were \$1,000 each. Results: First Race-Four furlongs. Hi Henry first. La Belle second, Rapa Tap third Time, :48. Second Race-One mile. Shadow first, Mockahi second, Revolver third. Time

Third Race-One mile and a furlong. Ernest Race first, Ormie second, Joe Blackburn third. Time, 1:54%. Fourth Race - One and one-sixteenth mile. The Sculptor first, Midway second, El Reno third. Time, 1:4942. Fifth Race-Six furlongs. Pessara first, Sunshine Whisky second, Salvation third.

Time, 1:14. Columbus Preparing for Her Races,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., June 26.-The entries to the races at this place, which follow those at Indianapolis, closed to-night, with all classes tilled. The association is much encouraged over the outlook, which was never better at a spring meeting. There are some seventy head of horees in training at the driving park already, and a number of these can go in 2.16 or better. The track, which was finished just before the meeting last year, is one of the finest of mile tracks in the State, and proved quite popular with the horsemen at the closing of last year's work. It was constructed out of the choicest of loam taken from the river bottoms near by. It was on this track that Little Albert, Kentucky Union and several other noted horses lowered their records last year. Since the last meeting the grounds have been beautified by the planting of about two hundred fine shade trees, the changing of the stables and the inclosing of the grounds with a new fence. The Pennsylvania Company has gone further this year in lending the association aid than ever before. It has named a low rate from every station along its lines from Indianapolis to Louisville, and will put on a train to run from the city to the grounds each day, thus landing all visitors at the grand stand.

Good Horses at Rushville To-Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSHVILLE, Ind., June 26.-Rushville's races begin to-morrow, and from the number of speedy ones entered, good time and hotly-contested races will be the result. All the horsemen who are here say they expect this to be one of the best meetings of the sesson. Tuesday's programme will the ex-President's manner in court to be the 2:19 trot for \$400, with ten entries. Instening layman or reporter is his peramong which are Eura, Ivis, Favora, Rose Turner and Jennie Wilkes. The 2:25 pace for \$100 has ten entries-Kissel's Pointer. Red Cloud, Clara J. and Ned B. being among the lot. The 2:40 trot, with twelve entries, has Lucy A., Belle Eddy, Ada Belle and other good ones. The track has been worked until it is in fine condition. The entry list has 120 horses ready to go.

Sale of Yearlings. CHICAGO, June 26 .- Yearling colts and fillies from the Melbourne, Beaumont and | vigorous record as an axman.

Larchmont studs were sold at auction at Washington Park, to-day, under the direction of Tattersalls, of New York. The best sales of the day were:

Brown colt, by Elias Lawrence-My Favorite, to Jack Chinn, \$1,350; bay colt, by Trement-Imported Jolly Nun, to W. P. Grant, \$1,050; chest-nut colt, by McDuff-Lady Primrose, to Eugene Leigh, \$1,000; bay filly, by Strathmore-Daisy, to Byron McClelland, \$1,000; bay filly, by Imported Deceiver-I. A. Walcott, to J. D. Hughes, \$1,000.

Lucky Chicagoan Attacked by Footpads. CHICAGO, June 27 .- O. H. Burbridge, a Chicago broker, won \$15,500 on the victory of Boundless in the American Derby. He cashed his tickets this evening, and was standing on Monroe street waiting for a cab, when two footpads attacked him, one striking him with brass knucks and the other with a slungshot. Burbridge, who is an athlete, made a desperate fight and a crowd gathered and the footpads fled. Bur-bridge will be confined to his bed for a week, but he saved his \$15,000 and is happy.

CUT TO PIECES IN THE WATER.

[Concluded from First Page.] dragged down the strongest of the swimmers. The great fatality was due to the fact that when the vessel went down the propellers were still revolving rapidly. As the ship sunk many of the satiors were observed crawling up the sides of the hull to the keel. All agree that Admiral Tryon showed remarkable heroism. After he had ordered all to save themselves the coxswain ran up to him with a life-belt. Tryon refused to take it and told the man to seek his own safety. He stood on the bridge motionless and with folded arms awaiting sure death. Without exception the officers and crew behaved nobly. The explosions after the Victoria turned over are supposed to have been the bursting of her boilers.

Besides those mentioned in the Admiralty dispatches, the list of drowned includes Lieutenant Munroe. Sublieutenant Gillett, engineers Harding, Foreman, Deadman and Hatherly, gunner Howell, boatswain Barnard and carpenter Bell.

The officers of the Barham say that the war ship Nile narrowly missed striking the Victoria on the port side just after she had been rammed by the Camperdown. The Admiralty think that the collision was due to the momentary failure of the Victoria's steering gear. So far nothing has been published here to censure anybody in connection with the disaster. The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of

needy families who lost members by the disaster amounts now to £6,000. A number of questions were asked by members of the House of Commons to-day regarding the foundering of the Victoria. Replying to these questions, Rt. Hon. Sir U. Gray Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty, said there was reason to hope for telegrams received from the British consul-general at Tripoli that the number of persons drowned by the sinking of the ship would be under the estimates first made. Some of the men Delonging to the Victoria had been detached temporarily from that vessel and detailed for duty on other vessels of the fleet during the maneuvers. These men had, of course, escaped. So far as now ascertained the lost numbered 360, comprising twenty-two officers and 538 men. The saved number 278,

including twenty-six officers and 261 men, Mr. F. W. Isaacson asked if the government intended to keep the Sanpareil, the sister ship of the Victoria, in commission or to have her ordered home from the Mediterranean in order to have experts consider her construction, and ascertain what, if anything, was faulty with it. The Secretary to the Admiralty strongly deprecated the asking of such questions, saying that the time had not come when they ought to be asked. This statement was greeted with cries of "Hear, hear."

Wards in Chancery. LONDON, June 26,-In the Police Court, Tuesday, two tiny girls, Gertrude and Ethel Hedger, were arraigned as vagrants -dirty, neglected, half starved. Their story reads like a page from Dickens. They are wards in chancery, heiresses to \$100,000 each, but there is no process of law through which any of that money can come to them before they grow up. So these two helpless children are growing to womanhood, uneducated and amid vile and fifthy surroundings. When they come of age the money will be theirs, but the means of enjoying or a knowledge of how to spend it is not for them.

A "Jack-the-Ripper" Murder. LONDON, June 26.-The foul crimes of "Jack the Ripper" were again called to mind last night by a murder that was committed in Rotherhithe, a suburb a short distance to the southeast of London. The body of a woman belong to the unfortunate class was found with the throat cut, as was the case in all the murders commited by the "Ripper" in the Whitechappel district of London. The murderer escaped. The dead woman was not mutilated. The police think it is but an ordinary murder.

Dr. Cornelius Herz Dying. LONDON, June 26.—The question of the extradition of Dr. Cornelius Herz, whose name was so prominently connected with the Panama canal scandal, may be settled by death. Dr. Herz, who is at Bournemouth, to which place he went from London because of ill health shortly after France endeavored to secure his extraqition, is not expected to live longer than a

few bours. HARRISON AS A LAWYER. For Years the Ex-President Has Been One

of the Leaders of the Western Bar.

San Francisco Chronicle. Gen. Benjamin Harrison was twenty-one years of age, scarcely through his preliminary studies, when he was retained to make the closing argument in a case of much importance. The opposing counsel smiled at the yellow-haired, boyish amateur chosen to cross words with them. He had, as the case proceeded, taken copions notes of the evidence so as to be able when his time came to refer to them and avoid mistakes. When the young Blackstonean rose, finally, nis hand full of notes, the twilight was growing dim in the little court room. The frugal sheriff had placed one feeble tailow dip on the table that stood between him and the jury. The young lawyer screwed his eyes and set the candle at a dozen angles, but his notes were illegible in the faint and flickering light. In despair he tossed his careful notes to the floor and struck out on the perilons sea of memory.

He found, to his utter amazement, that he could swim like a fish, and he feit keen joy in his power to think and talk on his feet. He had, to be sure, gained some fame as a student at Miami University, but he had never dreamed that his abilities as an offhand speaker would carry him

through a case of law. Ever since then Benjamin Harrison has looked upon that frugal sheriff and that tallow dip as the good angels that combined to force him upon his memory at the very threshold of his legal career. From that day, however carefully a case was prepared, however intricate the law and the evidence, he has thrown himself boldly on his memory and his power of ready speech. Before judge or jury, or on the stump, his command of language is ready and felicitous. This of itself is the chief charm in a lecturer or public speaker. With no icy barricade of notes or manuscripts between himself and his audience, speaker and insteners are drawn together in a harmony of personal communication varying with the individual magnetism of him who talks. "I haven't met five lawyers in the country." once said the late Vice President Hendricks to the writer, "with Ben Harri-

son's capacity to get at the naked, legal

truth of an issue. Governor Hendricks, a great lawyer himself and professionally broad and fair, merely expressed the judgment passed on Mr. Harrison by the Indiana bar. For the last forty years he has stood in the front rank with men like McDopald, Butler, Fishback, Baker, Hurd, Hendricks, Newcomb, Pettit, Niblack and Voorhees. All have recognized Harrison as a foeman worthy of the best steel they had. The chief charm of aistent search for the heart of the controversy. No time is lost in platitudes. There must be some rational dispute which brings two clashing interests before an intelligent court, and this Mr. Harrison

that makes it clean-cut as a cameo. The Rascals Getting In.

New York Press. In pinety-three days ninety-five consula

puts before judge and jury in language

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INDIANA FAIRS.

The following is a list, with dates, of the various fairs of Indiana: July 4 and 5-Bedford Fair and Trotting Association; Frank O. Stannard, sec.

Aug. 7 to 11-Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society; Bridgeton; F. M. Miller, sec.

Aug. 7 to 11-Tipton County Fair Company; Tipton; W. R. Oglesbay, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11-Wayne County Fair Association; Hagerstown; J. F. Hartley, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11-Henry, Madison and Delaware Agricultural Society; Middletown; F. B. Miller, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11-Jennings County Joint Stock Agricultural Association; North Vernon; Wm.G.Norris, sec.

Aug. 14 to 18-Delaware Agricultural and Mechanical; Muncie; M. S. Claypool sec.

Aug. 14 to 18-Hamilton County Agricultural Association; Sheridan; W. J. Woods, sec.

Aug. 15 to 18-Jefferson County Fair Association; Madison; S. E. Haigh, sec,

Aug. 21 to 26-Oakland City Agricultural and Industrial Society; Oakland City; W. C. Miller, sec.

Aug. 21 to 25-Hancock County Agricultural Society; Greenfield; Marion Steele, sec.

Aug. 21 to 25-Parke County Agricultural Association; Rockville; J. E. Allen, sec.

Aug. 21 to 26-Daviess County fair; Washington; W. F. Aylell sec. July 4 and 5-Bedford Fair and Trotting Associa-Aug, 21 to 26-Daviess County fair; Washington; W. F. Axtell, sec.

Aug. 22 to 25—Washington County Fair Association;

Salem; E. W. Menaugh, sec.

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Clinton County Agricultural Society; Frankfort; Joseph Heavilow, sec

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Harrison county fair; Corydon; Association; Boonville; Wm. L. Barker, sec.

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Clark County Agricultural
Associatio; Charlestown; J. M. McMillan, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 1—Switzerland and Onio Agricultural Society; East Enterprise; W. H. Madison, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Johnson County Agricultural Association; Franklin; W. S. Young, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Decatur County Agricultural So-Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Decatur County Agricultural Society; Greensburg; Ed Kessing, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Randolph Union (Agricultural Society; Winchester; D. E. Haufman, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Grange Jubilee and Agricultural Association; Wirt Station; T. H. Watlington, sec.

Sept. 4 to 9—Floyd County Fair Association; New Albany; C. W. Schindler, sec

Sept. 4 to 8—Benton and Warren Agricultural Asso ciation; Boswell; W. H. McKnight, sec. Sept. 4 to 9-Spencer County Agricultural and In-dustrial Society; Chrisney; P. C. Jolly, sec. Sept. 4 to 8-Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association; Lafayette; A. Wallace, sec. Sept. 4 to 9—Pike County Agricultural Association; Petersburg; T. W. Brumfield, sec. Sept. 5 to 9—Shelby County Joint Stock Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec. Sept. 3 to 8—Putnam Agricultural Association; Bainbridge; A. P. Allison, sec. Sept. 4 to 9-Sullivan County Agricultural Association; Sullivan; Ben J. Davis, sec. Sept. 5 to 8-Carroll County Fair Association; Oamden; D. T. Sanderson, see Sept. 11 to 15-Montgomery Union Agricultural So-ciety; Crawfordsville; W. W. Morgan, sec. sept. 12 to 15-Newton County Agricultural Asso-ciation; Morocco; G. W. Royster, sec. Sept. 11 to 16-Fairmount Fair; Fairmount; J D. Sept. 11 to 16—Gibson County Fair Association; Princeton; S. Vet. Strain, sec. Sept. 12 to 15—Rush County Agricultural Society; Rushville; J. Q. Thomas, sec. Sept. 12 to 15—Washington County Fair Association;

Pekin; R. E. Elrod, sec. Sept. 12 to 16-Warren Tri-County Agricultural Society; Warren; John H. Thompson, sec. Sept. 12 to 16-Bedford Fair Association; Bedford; Frank Stannard, sec. Sept. 18 to 23—Indiana State fair; Indianapolis; Charles F. Kennedy, sec. Sept. 18 to 23—Perry Agricultural and Mechanical Association; Rome; W. Wheeler, sec. Sept. 18 to 23—Greene County Central fair; Bloomfield; T. T. Pringle, sec. Sept. 19 to 22—Wabash County Fair Association; Wabash: G. B. Fawley, sec. Sept. 19 to 22-Marshall County Agricultural and Industrial Asso't'n; Plymouth; S. N. Stevens, sec. Sept. 19 to 22—Porter County Agricultural Society; Valparaiso; E. S. Beach, sec. Sept. 19 to 22—Steuben County Agricultural Association; Angola; H. L. Huston, sec. Sept. 18 to 22—Fountain, Warren and Vermillion Agricultural Association; Covington; W. T. Ward, Sept. 25 to 29-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Asso ciation; Kendaliville; J. S. Conlogue, sec. Sept. 25 to 30-Spencer County Fair Association; Rockport; C. M. Partridge, sec Sept. 25 to 29-Vermillion County Fair Association: Cayuga; J. S. Grondyke, sec.

Sept. 25 to 29—Jay Conty Agricultural and Joint Stock Company; Portland; G. W. Burgman, sec.

Sept. 26 to 29—Tri-County Agricultural Society: North Manchester; D. W. Krisher, sec. Sept. 26 to 29-Jackson County Fair Association; Sey-

mour; C. A. Saltmarsh, sec. Sept. 26 to 30-Monroe County Agricultural Association; Bloomington; C. R. Worrall, sec. Sept. 27 to 29-Bremen Agricultural Society; Bremen; I. L. D. Lesler, sec. Sept. 26 to 30-The Southern Indiana District Fair Association; Mt. Vernon; C. W. Lichtenberger, sec. Sept. 25 to 29-Poplar Grove A., H. and M. Association; Poplar Grove; R. T. Barbour, sec. Oct. 2 to 5-Elkhart County Agricultural Society Goshen; E. E. Drake, sec Oct. 2 to 6-Lagrange Fair Association; Lagrange; Oct. 3 to 7-Huntington County Agricultural Society; Huntington; H. M. Purviance, sec. Oct. 3 to 6—Lake County Agricultural Association; Crown Point; W. C. Nicholson, sec. Oct. 3 to 6-Maxinkuckee Agricultural Association; Culver Park; E. S. Freeze, sec. Oct. 3 to 7—Vermillion County Joint Stock Association; Newport; J. Richardson, sec. Oct. 3 to 6-Marshall County Agricultural and Industrial Associat'n; Plymouth; S. N. Stephens, sec. Oct. 4 to 7—Whitley Coun y Joint Association; Columbia City; F. J. Heller, sec.
Oct. 9 to 14—Knox County Agricultural and Mechanical Society; Vincennes; J. W. Emison, sec.
Oct. 9 to 13—Northeastern Indiana Agricultural As-

sociation; Waterloo; J. G. Johnson, se Oct. 10 to 13-The Bourbon Fair Association; Bourbon; G. D. Ettinger, sec. Oct. 11 to 13-Farmers' Unoin Fair Association; New Carlisle; W. H. Deacon, sec. THE CHOLERA PROSPECT.

and the United States in Great Danger. Engineering Magazine.

The most recent advices are that cholera is still raging in Russia, and that it exists in a slight degree in Hamburg and in some parts of France. The probabilities are, unless travel and immigration from Russia are immediately and strenuously interdicted, and unless the water supply of Hamburg is made absolutely pure, that cholera will reappear in an epidemic form in Germany and France this spring and summer. But these two contingencies are within human control. Travelers and immigrants may be prevented from entering Germany and purity of the water of Hamburg may be secured. While cholera has not been epidemic in any European port during the past winter, sporadic or isolated cases have occurred constantly in some of them. There are some persons-I will not say authorities-who assert that true Asiatic cholera exists in Paris during the entire year. Certainly it was there last summer. Assuming these statements to be facts, we have good reason to fear that this disease will reappear in New York harbor during the summer of 1893. But it is quite possible for the city of New York and the other ports of this country to be so protected, and for those coming here with the disease to be so isolated as to prevent an epidemic in the United States. As to the prevention of cholers, much has

been said for and against strenuous maritime quarantine. The more ignorant the nation the more intense and annoying the quarantine, whether maritime or on the and frontier. During the epidemic of 1885 in Italy and the south of France the Italians outdid themselves in ridiculous and inefficient and obnoxious rules, prevent periectly well people from going from one country to the other. England, perhaps, lays less stress upon maritime quarantine than any other nation, but England is not a depot for immigration, and filthy immigrants from all parts of the world do not come to ber shores as they do to those of the United States. Those who visit England come only as actual travelers or immigrants in transitu. If the Russian immigrants who, having passed a few days in Hamburg, without any cleansing and other sanitary means, were put upon ships which they infected, had been allowed free access to New York city last summer and autumn. they certainly would in a few days have so polluted water sources that cholera would have become epidemic.

We must, therefore, have quarantine regulations in this country. But, if a ship comes to New York harbor, even during the visitation of cholers, from a noninfected port, and has passed seven days without the occurrence of any case, it would be folly to retain the passengers on the ship, They should be allowed to land as soon as the facts about their condition are ascertained. If cholera has actually broken out upon a ship the healthy passengers should certainly not be retained upon it, when the port is reached. They should be put on shore in comfortable quarters, and after a very short quarantine, if the disease does not break out among them, they should be released. If quarantine must be practiced, it must be a civilized and humane quarantine, instead of imitating the Turks and Italians. If the quarantine regulations are honestly maintained, with skill and scientific knowledge, there need be no extension of the disease from our barbor. Perhaps it will not even be brought there. The effect upon the World's Columbian Exposition by have been appointed. Quincy is making a | the appearance of the cholera in New York would, in the nature of things, be extremely CYCLORAMA

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. Indianapoils Union Station Trains Run by Central Time.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets. *Daily. + Daily, except Sunday. FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO LEAVE ARRIVE Columbus, Ind., and Louisville *3,55 am *12.15 am Philadelphia and New York *5.00 am Baltimore and Washington *5.00 am Dayton and Springfield...... *5.00 am Richmond and Columbus, O.... 18.00 am *5.00 am 110.15 pm 13.20 pm 45.15 pm Martinsville and Vincennes... *8.00 am Madison and Louisville... *18.05 am Madison and Columbus... *11.45 am Martinsville and Chicago... *11.50 am Martinsville and New York... *3.00 pm *12.50 pm Maltimore and Washington... *3.00 pm *12.50 pm Martinsville and Louisville. *1.20 pm *12.50 pm Martinsville and Louisville. *1.20 pm *12.50 pm Martinsville and Louisville. *4.00 pm *10.15 am Martinsville and Vincennes... *4.00 pm *10.15 am Martinsville and Vincennes... *4.00 pm *10.15 am Martinsville and Vincennes... *4.40 pm *10. Martinsville and Vincennes *8.00 am

VANDALIA LINE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

From Indianapolis Union Station. Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am., 1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greenoastle accommodation arrives at 10:00 am., and leaves at 4:00 pm. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. Dining Car on trains 20 and 21.



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bad. Europeans, having read much of the scenes in our harbor last year, would be afraid of their repetition, even if they did not fear the disease itself. The precautions taken by the general government are, however, so careful and faithful to the placing of medical officers of our own at every port of departure, that it is hardly to be feared that any such numbers of infected ships can possibly arrive in New York as came from Hamburg last year.

CORPORAL TANNER, He Tells His Story About His Wounded Comrades at Bull's Run.

It was at the second battle of Bull Run that a piece of shell cost Corporal Tanner his two legs. "There were six of us," said the Corporal to a Post reporter who sat in his office at the Washington Loan and Trust Building the other day, "in one little tent. The six had lost seven legs. Our garments had been cut from our bodies because of their filthiness, and all the covering each man had was a thin rubber blanket. We lay moaning for water. On the ground outside lay one poor fellow wounded in the side. He could not rise, but when he spied a little tree laden with apples near him he grawled, regardless of the terrible pain, to the tree, and, keeping his bleeding side uppermost, dragged himself back and passed some apples to me for the six of us. Then he died. I am going over to see Secretary Smith to

get reinstated one of that six. "He is a man of excellent habits. I found him supporting his family by working in a shoe shop at \$i a day. I gave bim a place as messenger in the Pension Office, and ne has been dismissed. I will tell Secretary Smith how he came to be appointed and ask a reconsideration, the more confidently as there is Democratic evidence that when in office I saved every Democratic old soldier I possibly could.

"There on the wall is a certificate of my honorary life membership in Lee Camp, No. 1. Confederate Veterans, located at Richmond, Va. When they started to raise a fund for the Southern Soldiers' Home I appealed for subscriptions, and sent the 'Johnnies' a check for \$1,700, telling them we wanted a few bricks in that home. We are not so fierce now as we were in other days."

Spelled It the Other Way.

"The board will please remain after the congregation is dismissed," said the Rev. After the congregation had filed out the minister observed that a stranger still kept

"Ab, my friend, did you wish to see me?" asked the good man. Not particularly," replied the stranger. "Then, pardon me, but why are you

waiting! Because you asked me to stay." "I am sorry, but you are mistaken. I, asked the board to remain."

"Well, I am one of the bored." Information Wanted.

Detroit Free Press. Teacher - Can you give me an antonym for "alliance?" Miss Chicago-I don't know whether I can or not. What is an antopym!

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